

<b>VOCATIVE</b>	Used for direct addresses. Morphological identical to nominative case, except in 2nd decl. masc. singular nouns with nominative in -us or -ius. Marcus>>Marce; Caelius>>Caelī.	<i>Et tu, Brute</i> <i>Marce, curre.</i> <i>Cornelī, fer id.</i> <i>Iuppiter tē, Europa, amat.</i>
<b>NOMINATIVE</b>	1st      2nd      3rd      4th      5th <b>-ae, -us/-r/-um many -us/-ū -ēs</b> <b>-ārum, -ī/a -ēs/-a, -ia -ūs/ua -ēs</b>	No special translation
<b>Subject of the Finite form of the verb</b>	The nominative cases denotes the subjunctive of a finite verb. The finite verb must agree in person and number with its subjective.	<i>Virgo currit.</i> <i>Nos currimus.</i> <i>Ego curram.</i> <i>Tu currēs.</i>
<b>Predicate nominative or predicate adjective</b>	1) A <b>predicate nominative</b> occurs after a copulative verbs ( <i>sum, esse; fio, fieri, factus sum</i> ). 2) A <b>predicate adjectives</b> occurs after copulative verbs ( <i>sum, esse; fio, fieri, factus sum</i> ) and will agree with the subject in gender, #, and case.	<i>Minerva est dea.</i> <i>Minerva est dux</i> <i>Tu es deus.</i> <i>Ego fiam rex.</i> <i>Minerva est pulchra.</i> <i>Minerva est fortis.</i> <i>Nos sumus pulchrae.</i> <i>Nos fiēmus laetī</i>
<b>GENITIVE</b>	1st      2nd      3rd      4th      5th <b>-ae -ī -is -ūs, -ēī</b> <b>-ārum -ōrum -(i)um -uum -ērum</b>  <b>meī, tuī, nostrī, nostrum, vestrī, vestrum</b>	Generally limits another another noun in some way. Default English translation: "of"
<b>Possessive Genitive</b>	The genitive denotes the possessor of another noun. Translate: "-s" or "of"	<i>Oculī <b>virginis pulchrae</b> sunt caeruleī.</i> Eyes <b>of the beautiful maiden</b> are blue.
<b>Genitive of Description/ Quality</b>	Denotes a quality or characteristic of another noun. Translate "of"	<i>Cato erat vir <b>summae virtūtis</b>.</i> <i>Haec matrona est mulier <b>magnae pudicitiae</b>.</i>
<b>Objective Genitive</b>	Signifies the objective of another noun with an implied verbal action Translate " <b>of</b> " or " <b>for</b> "	Est magnum odium <b>nostrī</b> . - There is great hatred <b>for us</b> . amor <b>pecuniae</b> non est bonus. Love <b>for money</b> is not good. Est magnus amor <b>vestrī</b> .
<b>Partitive Genitive or Genitive of the Whole</b>	Denotes the whole of which the noun represents a part. Translate: "of" Use genitives <b>nostrum</b> and <b>vestrum</b> of plural personal pronouns. Hic poeta numerum <b>pulchrōrum versuum</b> magnum scripsit.	<i>magna pars <b>vestrum</b> fugit.</i> <i>plūs vīnī</i> - more of wine <i>minus agrī</i> - less of farmland <i>quid novī?</i> -what of new? <i>nihil speī</i> - nothing of hope <i>aliquid fideī</i> - something of trust <i>multī mīlitum</i> - many of the soldiers <i>aliquid vīrium</i> - something of strength <i>quem nostrum</i> - whom of you
<b>Genitive with Special Adjectives</b>	<b>avidus, a, um</b> - eager <b>cupidus, a, um</b> - desirous <b>fessus, a, um</b> - weary <b>ignarus, a, um</b> - unaware, ignorant <b>memor, memoris</b> - mindful <b>peritus, a, um</b> - skilled at <b>plenus, a, um</b> - full of <b>obliviosus, a, um</b> - forgetful of	<i>Venus est perita hārum artium.</i> - Venius is skilled at these arts. <i>Iuno erat memor veteris belli</i> - Juno was mindful of the old war. <i>Rex erat ignarus nostrī consiliī.</i>

<b>DATIVE</b>	1st    2nd    -ius    3rd    4th    5th <b>-ae, -ō, -ī -ī -uī -ēī</b> <b>-īs -īs -īs -ibus -ibus -ebus</b>  <i>mihi, tibi, sibi, nōbīs, vōbīs</i>	Default English translation: <b>to/ for</b>
<b>Indirect Object</b>	with verbs of giving, telling, showing such as <i>dare, narrāre, ostendere</i> .	<i>Venus tibi basia dabit.</i> Venus will give kisses to you. <i>Mater vōbīs fabulam narrābit.</i> <i>Dī viam veram tibi ostendent.</i>
<b>Dative of the Possessor</b>	with <i>sum, esse, fuī, futūrus</i> denotes the person to whom something belongs. Note translations <i>mihi est rana</i> = For me there is a frog = I have a frog	<i>Mihi est uxor pulchra.</i> For me there is beautiful wife. I have a beautiful wife. <i>Erat consulibus consilium.</i> The Consul had a plan.
<b>Dative with Special/ Intransitive verb</b>	<i>appropinquō</i> (1) to approach <i>faveō, favēre</i> - to favour <i>pareō, parēre, parūī</i> - to obey <i>noceō, nocēre, nocuī</i> - to harm <i>parcō, parcere, pepercī</i> - to spare <i>imperō</i> (1) to command <i>persuadeō, persuadēre, persuasī</i> - to persuade <i>credō, credere, credidī, creditus</i> - to believe, to trust	<i>Nolīte nocēre huic animālī.</i> Do not harm this animal. <i>Caesar bonīs cīvibus parcat.</i> Caesar will spare good citizens. <i>Crede mihi</i> - believe me. <i>Caesar nōbīs imperat.</i> Caesar commands us.
<b>Dative with Special Adjectives</b>	<i>amīcus, a, um</i> -friendly <i>inimīcus, a, um</i> -hostile <i>gratus, a, um</i> - pleasing <i>carus, a, um</i> - dear <i>similis, simile</i> - similar to <i>aptus, a, um</i> - suited to <i>idoneus, a, um</i> - suited to	<i>Alyssa est mihi inimīca.</i> <i>Dhru est nōbīs carus.</i> <i>Tua soror est similis tibi.</i> <i>Latus campus est aptus proeliō</i>
<b>Dative of Interest/ Advantage</b>	Denotes in whose interest or to whom or for whom the action is done	<i>proelium erat grave nostrīs mīlitibus</i> The battle was serious for our soldiers
<b>ACCUSATIVE</b>	1st    2nd    3rd    4th    5th <b>m/f: -am, -um, -em, -um, -u, -em</b> <b>m/f: -ās, -ōs, -ēs, -ūs -ēs</b> <b>neuter: -a -(i)a -ua</b>	<i>mē, tē, nōs, vōs, sē, eum, eam, id eōs, eās, ea, hunc, hanc, hoc, hōs, hās, haec, illum, illam, illud, illōs, illās, illa,</i>
<b>Direct Object</b>	An accusative forms the direct objective of a transitive verb	<i>Rex hanc urbem vīcit.</i> The king conquered this city.
<b>Duration of Time &amp; Extent of Space</b>	Denotes the duration length of time of an action to the extent or distance of space	<i>trēs horās</i> <i>unum diem</i> <i>duōs mensēs</i> <i>multōs annōs</i> <i>tōtam noctem</i> <i>tria milia passuum</i>
<b>Certain Prepositions</b>	<i>ad, apud, sub, in, trans, contra, ob, propter, prope, ante, post, praeter, circum, intrā, inter, per</i>	<i>Ad urbem veniō.</i> I will come to the city. <i>post hoc ergo propter hoc</i> <i>ad hominem</i>
<b>Double Accusative</b>	The accusative is used to double direct objective - one of person and another of thing with:  <i>doceo, docere, docui, doctus</i> - to teach <i>oro, orare, oravi</i> - to pledge, to beg, to pray	<i>Hic magister nōs multa docēbit.</i> This teacher will teach us many things. <i>Orāmus deōs auxilium</i> We beg the gods for help.

<b>ABLATIVE</b>	<p>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Singular: <b>-ā, -ō, -e/ī, -ū, -ē</b></p> <p>Plural: <b>-īs, -īs, -ibus, -ibus, -ēbus</b></p>	Generally adverbial in nature and governs certain prepositions.
<b>Certain Prepositions:</b>  <b>Sub, In, Dē, Sine, Prō, Ab (ā), Cum, Ex (ē)</b>	<p><b>sub</b> &amp; <b>in</b> denote place where at</p> <p><b>cum</b> is used for ablative of accompaniment <b>cum</b> is used for ablative of manner <b>mēcum, tēcum, nōbīscum, vōbīscum, sēcum, quibuscum</b></p> <p><b>sub</b> &amp; <b>in</b> denote ablative of place where at <b>de, ab, ex</b> denote place from which</p>	<p><b>sub aquā</b> (place where at) <b>in arbore</b> (place where at) <b>dē arbore</b> -from the tree; <b>dē rē publicā</b> - on/concerning the state <b>dē bellō cīvili</b> - about the civil war <b>sine causā, sine mora, sine quā non prō patriā, prō pietāte, prō bonō ab marī</b> - from the sea <b>ab Caesare ipsō</b> - by Caesar himself (personal agent) <b>cum amīcīs</b> - with friends <b>ex librīs</b> - from the books; <b>ex oppidō</b> - out of the town</p>
<b>Ablative of Place Where</b>	Place where is often (especially in poetry) expressed without a preposition	<b>terrā marīque</b> - on land and sea
<b>Means/ Instrument</b>	Denotes with what or by what the action is done. <b>No preposition</b>	<i>Id manū fecimus.</i> <i>Navis tempestāte fracta est.</i> <i>Hic miles gladiō acutō pugnat.</i>
<b>Ablative of Manner</b>	Denotes how the action is done. <i>Cum</i> is optional with a modifying adjective.	<b>cum celeritāte</b> <b>magnā celeritāte</b> <b>magnā cum celeritāte</b> <b>summā cum laude</b>
<b>Ablative of Respect</b>	Serves to limit or further specify a noun, adjective or verb <b>No preposition</b>	<i>Venus est formā pulcherrima.</i> <i>Meus pater est Marcus, nomine.</i> <i>Nōs omnibus virtūte praestamus.</i> We excel all with respect to courage. <i>Virgo omnēs celeritāte superat.</i>
<b>Ablative of Time When</b>	Denotes the point in time when an actions happens. <b>No Preposition</b> Translate with “at” or “on”	<b>tertiō annō ā urbe conditā</b> - in the third year from the founded city <b>diē tertio</b> - on the third day <b>eō ipsō tempore</b> - at that very moment <b>eōdem tempore</b> - at the same time <b>nocte</b> - at night <b>annō dominī</b> - in the year of the lord
<b>Ablative of Time Within Which</b>	Denotes the limited timeframe within which an action occurs translate with “in” or “within” <b>No Preposition</b>	<b>diēbus paucīs</b> - in/within a few days <b>tribus mensibus</b> - in within three months <b>brevi tempore</b> - in a short time
<b>Ablative of Separation</b>	With verbs of freeing, lacking, depriving.. Translate “from” Generally <b>no preposition</b>	<i>Princeps ipse omnēs cīvēs metū et periculō liberābit.</i> <i>Ego mē supplicio liberō.</i> I free myself from punishment
<b>Ablative of Cause</b>	Denotes the cause or reason for a quality or verbal action Translate “at” or “because of” No Preposition	<b>Adventū Caesaris hostēs fūgērunt.</b> <b>Magnō odiō hī milītēs fortius pugnābant.</b> Because of great hatred these soldiers fought more bravely. <i>Meus amor illius puellae cuplā cecidit.</i> My love fell because of the fault of that girl.